



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PART V.

PAPERS RELATING TO PASSAGE OF BRITISH TROOPS OVER AMERICAN TERRITORY.

The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, December 20, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I am informed by the Attorney in this city for the Canadian Pacific Railway that a question has arisen as to whether certain classes of Canadian soldiers could be permitted to pass through the State of Maine from Vanceboro to Lowelltown on their way from St. John, New Brunswick, to points in Canada, the route through United States territory being, as you are no doubt aware, that usually taken by passengers arriving from England.

It appears that the Canadian authorities have arranged that soldiers returning from Europe who are, whether owing to wounds or otherwise, unfit for further service, shall be examined and discharged at Liverpool before embarking for Canada. They are then sent forward in parties to their homes in Canada, and, though they are during the voyage still wearing their service uniforms, they of course no longer form part of any military unit and cannot be called upon for service without further enlistment. The men thus returning to Canada would not carry arms, and I should be grateful if you could inform me whether there would be any objection to their passing through United States territory as above described.

Another class of men whom it is desired to send, if possible, over the short route are men, wearing uniform, who are returning to their homes on furlough, or after being invalided for convalescence. Men of this description would travel as individuals, not as parties. It would be a great convenience for these men if they were permitted to travel through the State of Maine instead of taking the longer alter-

native route, and I should be grateful if you could also favour me with your views on this point.

I am, etc.,

(For the Ambassador.)

COLVILLE BARCLAY.

The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 23, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR:

In reply to your note of the 20th instant in regard to the passage over American territory, by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of certain classes of Canadian soldiers returning from Europe, I regret to say that in the view of my Government the transportation of either the class of discharged soldiers wearing their service uniforms, though no longer forming a part of any military unit, or the class of invalided soldiers returning on furlough, though traveling as individuals, should not be allowed over American territory on account of the embarrassment which almost surely would follow if such passage were permitted.

In conveying these views to you I am not insensible of the convenience to the Canadian Government which would result from a free passage of such soldiers over the Canadian Pacific Railway through the State of Maine, but, on the other hand, it is evident that all Canadian troops, sick, wounded, and discharged, can easily be repatriated without entering any other than Canadian jurisdiction.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.